ठाकुर जगतपाल सिंह : माननीय सभापति महोदय, डिसीजन कब तक लेंगे ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I gave the answer. On 4-4-89, we received a letter from the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. They prepared the detailed estimate but we have not received it. After receiving the detailed estimate, we will certainly consider this case.

SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: It is learnt that if the project of Madhya Pradesh is established, it would entail a saving of Rs. 20 crore per annum by way of energy. In order to save on the capital cost and also energy it is important that the entire gas separation is undertaken at one place, that is, the first tapping point along with the HBJ pipeline, in other words, at Bijaipur. So I want to know when was the letter of intent applied for by the Madhya Pradesh Government, and what steps the Government is going to take to stop the colossal wastage of a very important petro-chemical feed stock.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Just now I answered this question. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has written to me on 4-4-1989, a letter. Though the project report was prepared, we have not yet received it. After we receive the project report, we will certainly examine this project.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: I must congratulate the hon. Minister for the policy decision that such project is going to be established only in the public sector, not in the joint sector or the private sector. But my question would remain. May I know from him as to what is the rationale of this policy decision.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: It depends on the State Government. If the Chief Minister wants, he can suggest it in a public sector and if he wants, he can suggest it to the joint sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

*187. [*The questioner (Shri Dipen Ghosh) was absent. For answer* vide *col.* 37 infra.]

*188. [*The questioner (Shri Mirza Irshadbaig) was absent. For answer* vide *col.* 38—40 infra.]

Tidal Power Projects in Orissa

*189. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the on-going tidal power projects in Orissa at present;

(b) what is the capacity of each of those projects;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to take up the execution of some tidal power projects in that State in 1989-90; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) There are no on-going tidal power projects in Orissa at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री जगदीश जानी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, क्या सरकार को पता है कि एंटायर ईस्ट कोस्ट विशेषकर उड़ीसा में बहुत सारे टाइडल पावर प्रोजेक्ट स्थापित करना संभव है और कम खर्चे में वे प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किए जा सकते हैं ? अगर यह सच है तो मंत्री जी इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : सभापति महोदय, 1983 में उड़ीसा सरकार ने एक रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी एक प्रिलिमिनरी रिपोर्ट, लेकिन उसमें इकोनोमिक वायबिलिटी या कास्ट आफ् द प्रोजेक्ट आदि कुछ नहीं भेजा । फिर सैन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी अथारिटी ने उस रिपोर्ट को उड़ीसा सरकार के पास भेजा कि आप उसकी पूरी डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट भेजें, लेकिन आज तक वह रिपोर्ट उड़ीसा सरकार ने नहीं भेजी है ।

श्री जगदीश जानी : सभापति महोदय, मेरी दूसरा प्रश्न है कि आठवीं परियोजना में टाइडल पावर प्रोजेक्ट देश के कौन से भाग में शुरू करने का विचार है और उड़ीसा सरकार से ऐसा कोई टाइडल प्रोजेक्ट उड़ीसा में शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव आया है ?

अगर आया है तो मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे क्या ?

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में टाइडल पावर पोटेंशियल नौ हजार मैगावाट इ०ओ०जी० की रिपोर्ट के अनुकूल मिला है जिसमें कि आठ हजार मैगावाट गल्फ आफ काम्बे, एक हजार मैगावाट गल्फ आफ कच्छ और एक हजार मैगावाट सुंदरवन में है और सरकार इन सारी योजनाओं को चालू करने के लिए विचार कर रही है और इसके लिए एक्सपर्ट फ्रांस भेजे गए हैं और अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह योजना अगर चालू होंगी तो 1388 करोड़ रुपया इस पर खर्च होगा ।

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the power position, as per the estimate of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, is going to be very acute in the Eighth Plan and, therefore, we have to go in for non-conventional energy sources. One among them is tidal power. In view of this, if there are no projects or proposals pending with the Central Government from the State Governments and other sources, will the Government consider the possibility of setting up such projects in order to augment the acute power position in the North and South?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, as far as tidal energy is concerned, the areas which have been identified as having potential are: the Gulf of Kutch, the Gulf of Cambay and the Sunderbans. In the other areas, potential is not there. But I agree. Non-conventional energy sources also include wind energy and other sources of energy such as solar energy, bio-mass, etc. We are trying to tap all available sources of energy.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the feasibility of such projects and the cost of tidal power has been compared with other forms like solar energy. Now, it is possible that in regard to Orissa, the proposal submitted by the State Government for a tidal power project has not found favour with the Centre. But I would like to know whether other forms of non-conventional sources of energy have been considered. I would like to know specifically the per unit cost of tidal power as well as solar energy and wind energy. In the case of solar energy and wind energy, since they are available on a regular basis throughout the country, it is possible to have more of them than this tidal power energy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: So far as tidal energy is concerned, in the areas which have been identified, it was thought that the ultimate cost would be approximately 90 paise. This is only in these areas, which I have mentioned, where tidal energy is adequately available. In the rest of the country, in the other areas, obviously, it is not economically viable. Therefore, we have to tap other forms of non-conventional sources of energy like, for example, solar energy. I have been saying it very often. This country is so full of solar energy all-round. Of course, efforts are being made to see that this is commercially tapped and becomes economically viable. This would really help us in solving the problem of power shortage in the country.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: I have asked about the comparison between solar energy and tidal energy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It will depend upon the size.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, the hon. Minister said that the per unit cost of production of tidal power is, perhaps, 90 paise. I would like to know, how does it compare with thermal power, hydel power, solar power and nuclear power. I would also like to know whether the Government has fixed any priority in relation to the regional distribution of these various sources of energy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As I said, it will depend upon the location. For example, tidal power in the Gulf of Kutch or in the Gulf of Cambay will be 90 paise. Thermal power will be cheaper where coal is there; for example, at the pit-head. If we have to carry coal all the way from Madhya Pradesh or elsewhere to Rajasthan, the thermal power becomes costly. (*Interruptions*). As I said, the power of pithead coal is cheaper when you compare with 90 paise. Yet solar power will become comparatively cheaper. So, in Rajasthan we are thinking of setting up a 3MW unit. For example, windmill power will be cheaper in coastal areas which have been identified. It comes to about 85 paise in that area. Therefore, it differs from location to location.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: My second part of the question is not answered. Have you a plan for development of specific source-based energy in specific areas? Have you decided the priorities? For instance, you will depend on tydal power in such and such areas.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are deciding on the basis of most economically viable resource. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have not permitted him. You answer only those questions which I have permitted.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The cheapest energy available in India is the hydel power and the technical people have suggested that the proportion of tydal power is going down, but the cheapest hydel resources are not being utilised on some technical grounds, like ecology etc., being raised. The Government is almost confident of having fulfilled the last year's target, but a large part of the country is going dark without energy. Will the Government take up generation of hydel energy on war-footing and also take steps to clear all the projects pending with them?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I agree that the ratio between the hydel and thermal power has been going down and that is mainly because hydel potential has also location-based constraints. We have to go in for more thermal power because (a) the gestation period was less and we could set it up in other parts of the country where hydel power was not available, but I agree that we will have to expedite and augment the hydel resources in the country. We are taking adequate measures to see that the projects which have hydel potential are expeditiously taken up.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister just now talked of setting up 30 MW solar power station in Rajasthan. It is my knowledge that this is to be set up in Mathiana. The Planning Commission has given its consent. Perhaps the financial assistance for this project amounting to roughly about Rs. 30 odd crore is also forthcoming. The State Government is keen. It will greatly help Jodhpur which is deficient of power. What is, therefore, standing in the way of implementation of this scheme? The sunlight is being wasted daily. If all the sanctions have been granted, what is it that is standing in the way of the Government to implement this?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is standing in the way of the Government is the Indian component of the cost. Other things are tight. (*Interruptions*). That comes to about Rs. 30 crores. I am trying to find it out. We are trying to see from which source we can ensure availability of this fund. Foreign funds are tight. Sun is there. Everything is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rupee content is the problem.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am very keen, you know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rs. 30 crore is nothing but useful.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, through you may I make an appeal to the Government? If there is amendless delay for finding Rs. 30 crores, the Minister could surely persuade the State Government to come up with this amount.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The State Government has no funds. We will have to find the money.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both of you put your heads together and try to find a way out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am personally very keen about it. I know it is worth it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is all for it.

*190. [*The questioner (Shri Raoof Valilullah) was absent. For answer* vide *col.* 39-40. infra.]

Shifting the small car plant by Suzuki

*191. SHRI P. K. KUNJACHEN:†

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain proposals from Suzuki Motor Company of Japan to shift its small car plant from Japan to India; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to shift any car plant from Japan to India. However, Maruti Udyog Limited and Suzuki Motor Company are examining the feasibility of exporting 800 cc cars made by Maruti to the EEC countries with such exports being discontinued by Suzuki Motor Company.

SHRI P. K. KUNJACHEN: Sir, to my knowledge, there is ample possibility of exporting these cars outside the country, and also there are ample demands inside the country also for these small cars. Considering that aspect, will the Government think of expanding this project and producing more number of cars in the country either by joining with Suzuki or otherwise?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, the company started with 5,000 cars but today the production is 1,05,000. If we want to expand this to produce up to 2,00,000 cars, the investment question is there—which is under the consideration of the Government. Still, we are exporting some cars to other countries now, to some European countries also, like Hungary and Bulgaria. If we want to export more cars, we will have to expand the plant.

SHRI P. K. KUNJACHEN: That is what I wanted. When the exporting possibility is there very much, why can't you think of developing another factory also?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The possibility is not "very much." We could export only 670 cars to Hungary, 48 to Nepal, 109 to Bangladesh, 56 to Czechoslovakia and 123 to Malta. It is a small quantity.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Chickenfeed!

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sir, this question relates to the Maruti project. The small car, after 15—20 years of deliberation, has finally come and it is still available for Rs. 1,10,000 for the common man. Now Rs. 300 crores, I am told—the Minister should correct me—is the foreign exchange outgo just to make this car available for indigenous use. The question is very, very relevant in the con-

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri P. K. Kunjachen.